



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

MARK R. BUNKER

Serial No.: 10/790,473

Filed: March 1, 2004

For: CUSTOM CALLING FEATURE DISABLE FOR
RESTRICTED CALLS

Group Art Unit: 2642

Examiner: Deane Jr., William J.

Attorney Docket No.: SBCK 0101 PUS (SW 1001)

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Mail Stop Appeal Brief – Patents
Commissioner for Patents
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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Enclosed with reference to the above-identified patent application:

1. Appeal Brief under 37 C.F.R. § 41.37; and
2. A check in the amount of \$500.00 for the appeal surcharge set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 41.20(b)(2).

The Applicant previously filed a Notice of Appeal and a Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review both dated January 13, 2006. The responding Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review mailed March 6, 2006 indicated that the application remains under appeal. This Notice further indicated that the time period for filing the Appeal Brief is

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I hereby certify that this paper, including all enclosures referred to herein, is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first-class mail, postage pre-paid, in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents, Commissioner for Patents, U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on:

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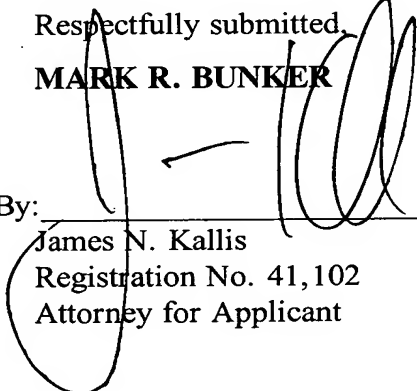
James N. Kallis
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reset to be one month from the mailing date of the Notice. Accordingly, the time period for filing the Appeal Brief is set to expire on April 6, 2006.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees and credit any overpayments as a result of these appeal filings to our Deposit Account No. 02-3978.

Respectfully submitted,
MARK R. BUNKER

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Date: March 23, 2006

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APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This is an Appeal Brief from the final rejection of claims 1-24 in the final Office
Action mailed December 30, 2005 for the above-identified patent application.

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March 23, 2006
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James N. Kallis
Name of Person Signing

[Signature]
Signature

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is SBC Knowledge Ventures, L.P. ("the Assignee"), a partnership organized under the laws of the State of Nevada, and having a place of business at 645 E. Plumb Lane, Reno, Nevada 89502, as set forth in the assignment recorded in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on March 1, 2004 at Reel 015051 / Frame 0604.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no appeals or interferences known to the Appellant (i.e. "the Applicant"), the Applicant's legal representative, or the Assignee which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-24 are pending in this application, have been finally rejected in the final Office Action mailed December 30, 2005, are the subject of this appeal, and are reproduced in the attached Claims Appendix. No claims have been cancelled or added. Claims 1, 12, and 23-24 are independent claims.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments were made or proposed after the final Office Action mailed December 30, 2005.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

1. Independent Claim 1

Independent claim 1 recites a system for restricting telephone calls originating from a facility. (See, for example, page 1, lines 3-5; and page 3, line 14 through page 5, line 20 of the Applicant's specification; and FIG. 2.) The system includes a facility resident telephone(s) configured to originate and present a call signal, a switching office ("SO"), and a destination telephone. The facility phone, the SO, and the destination phone are electrically serially coupled such that a call signal originating at the facility phone is routed to the destination phone via the SO. (See, for example, page 3, line 20 through page 4, line 4; and page 8, lines 1-18 of the Applicant's specification; and FIG. 2.)

The SO disables a custom calling ("CC") feature(s) corresponding to the call signal upon determining the call signal as originating from the facility phone. (See, for example, page 4, lines 1-4; page 5, line 24 through page 6, line 14; page 6, line 21 through page 7, line 9; page 8, line 18 through page 9, line 10; page 10, lines 2-5, lines 13-16; lines 26-27; and page 11, lines 15-18 of the Applicant's specification; and FIGS. 2 and 3.)

2. Independent Claim 12

Independent claim 12 recites a method for restricting telephone calls originating from a facility. (See, for example, page 1, lines 3-5; and page 3, line 14 through page 5, line 20 of the Applicant's specification; and FIG. 2.) The method includes routing a call signal from a facility resident telephone(s) configured to originate and present the call signal through a SO to a destination telephone. The facility phone, the SO, and the destination phone are electrically serially coupled. (See, for example, page 4, lines 5-13; and page 8, lines 1-18 of the Applicant's specification; and FIG. 2.)

The method includes disabling a CC feature(s) corresponding to the call signal upon determining the call signal as originating from the facility phone. (See, for example, page 4, lines 10-13; page 5, line 24 through page 6, line 14; page 6, line 21 through page 7, line 9; page 8, line 18 through page 9, line 10; page 10, lines 2-5, lines 13-16; lines 26-27; and page 11, lines 15-18 of the Applicant's specification; and FIGS. 2 and 3.)

3. Independent Claim 23

Independent claim 23 recites a system for restricting telephone calls originating from a facility. (See, for example, page 1, lines 3-5; and page 3, line 14 through page 5, line 20 of the Applicant's specification; and FIG. 2.) The system includes a facility resident telephone(s) configured to originate and present a call signal, a facility resident call processor, an originating central office ("CO"), a destination CO, and a destination telephone. The facility phone, the facility call processor, the originating CO, the destination CO, and the destination phone are electrically serially coupled such that the call signal that originates at the facility phone is routed to the destination phone. (See, for example, page 4, lines 14-31; and page 8, lines 1-18 of the Applicant's specification; and FIG. 2.)

A first control signal is sent from the originating CO to the destination CO when the call signal is presented. The first control signal disables a CC feature(s) corresponding to the call signal. The CC feature is at least one of three way calling and call forwarding. The CC feature is disabled only for the duration of the call signal. The CC feature is disabled via a SS7 telephony protocol. The facility call processor generates a second control signal in response to the origination of the call signal, and the first control signal is sent from the originating CO in response to the second control signal. (See, for example, page 4, lines 14-31; page 5, line 24 through page 6, line 14; page 6, line 21 through page 7, line 9; page 8, line 18 through page 9, line 10; page 10, lines 2-5, lines 13-16; lines 26-27; and page 11, lines 15-18 of the Applicant's specification; and FIGS. 2 and 3.)

4. Independent Claim 24

Independent claim 24 recites a system for restricting telephone calls originating from a facility. (See, for example, page 1, lines 3-5; and page 3, line 14 through page 5, line 20 of the Applicant's specification; and FIG. 2.) The system includes a facility resident telephone(s) configured to originate and present a call signal, a facility resident call processor, an originating CO, a destination CO, and a destination telephone. The facility phone, the facility call processor, the originating CO, the destination CO, and the destination phone are electrically serially coupled such that the call signal that originates at the facility phone is routed to the destination phone. (See, for example, page 5, lines 1-20; and page 8, lines 1-18 of the Applicant's specification; and FIG. 2.)

A first control signal is sent from the originating CO to the destination CO when the call signal is presented. The first control signal disables a CC feature(s) corresponding to the call signal. The CC feature is at least one of three way calling and call forwarding. The CC feature is disabled only for the duration of the call signal. The CC feature is disabled via a SS7 telephony protocol. The originating CO includes a look up table (LUT) containing a database of telephone numbers corresponding to the telephone numbers of the facility phone, and the first control signal is sent from the originating CO in response to a match between the telephone numbers in the database and a received telephone call having a telephone number that corresponds to the facility phone. (See, for example, page 5, lines 1-20; page 5, line 24 through page 6, line 14; page 6, line 21 through page 7, line 9; page 8, line 18 through page 9, line 10; page 10, lines 2-5, lines 13-16; lines 26-27; and page 11, lines 1-27 of the Applicant's specification; and FIGS. 2 and 3.)

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0167946 issued to Gallant (“Gallant”).

VII. ARGUMENT

A. Claims 1-24 are Patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0167946 (Gallant)

1. Independent Claim 1

Independent claim 1 recites a system for restricting phone calls originating from a facility. The system includes a facility resident phone(s), a switching office (“SO”), and a destination phone. The facility phone is configured to originate and present a call signal. The facility phone, the SO, and the destination phone are electrically serially coupled such that a call signal originating at the facility phone is routed to the destination phone via the SO. The SO disables a custom calling (“CC”) feature(s) corresponding to the call signal upon determining the call signal as originating from the facility phone. Claims 2-3, which depend from independent claim 1, respectively recite the custom calling feature as being three-way calling or call forwarding.

Accordingly, the claimed system disables a CC feature corresponding to a call between facility and destination phones upon determining that the call originated from the facility phone. That is, a CC feature corresponding to a call between party A and party B is disabled upon determining that the call originated from party A. As such, the determination of whether to disable the CC feature corresponding to a call is based on where the call originated. Accordingly, the determination does not depend on where the call terminates.

That is, the CC feature corresponding to the call from party A to party B is disabled regardless of whether party B is normally able or unable to invoke the CC feature. Thus, if a call originates from party A (i.e., a facility phone), then a CC feature corresponding to the call is disabled regardless of whether the call terminates at party B (i.e., a first destination phone of a first end user), party B1 (i.e., a second destination phone of the first end user), or third party C (i.e., a destination phone of a second end user).

If a CC feature corresponding to a call between parties A and B is disabled upon determining that the call originated from party A, then the disabled CC feature is prevented during the call. For example, if the disabled CC feature is three-way calling, then a three-way call between parties A and B and third party C is prevented regardless of whether party B is normally able or unable to establish a three-way call with party C. The call is prevented from being established between parties A, B, and C as a result of the call having originated from party A. Likewise, if the disabled CC feature is call forwarding, then a call between parties A and B cannot be forwarded to establish the call between parties A and C regardless of whether party B is normally able or unable to forward a call to party C. The call is prevented from being forwarded to establish the call between parties A and C as a result of the call having originated from party A. Consequently, the disabled CC feature corresponding to a call from party A to party B is prevented during the call as a result of the call having originated from party A irrespective of whether party B is normally able or unable to invoke the CC feature.

In sum, the claimed system disables a CC feature corresponding to a call from party A to party B as a result of the call having originated from party A. Any factors regarding a CC feature related to the termination call point (i.e., party B) of a call originating from party A are not relevant in determining whether to disable the CC feature because the CC feature is disabled as a result of the call having originated from party A.

2. The Examiner's Position Regarding Gallant

The Examiner posited that Gallant teaches a system for restricting telephone calls from a facility having a facility phone (citing paragraph 0011), a SO (citing Fig. 1), a destination phone (citing Fig. 1). The Examiner indicated that the call is disabled (citing the Abstract; and Figs. 3A and 3B) and that the call is disabled based on the facility (citing paragraphs 0058, 0089-0092, 0096-0097, 0108; and Figs. 6-8). The Examiner posited that 'serial' coupling is inherent and/or obvious as connecting devices in serial/parallel is known.

The Examiner noted that Gallant does not mention three-way calling but posited that it would have been obvious to have included three-way calling as such entails including or substituting one known feature (i.e., call forwarding) for another. The Examiner posited that the Gallant Abstract teaches call forwarding.

The Examiner noted the Applicant's arguments filed October 3, 2005 regarding Gallant as being concerned with calls from a first user to a second user and blocking only between these two users. In response to these arguments, the Examiner noted Gallant's paragraphs 0010-0012 and 0070-0077 and Summary. The Examiner posited that this is the problem that Gallant is trying to solve and that the User Profile Table and the Screening Table in FIG. 6 is how Gallant solves the problem. The Examiner directed the Applicant's attention to Gallant's paragraph 0015. Lastly, the Examiner noted the Gallant Abstract, in particular, "means are disclosed for ensuring that invocation of redirect features, such as call forwarding, do not circumvent call blocking settings". In the Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review, the Examiner indicated "that Gallant teaches 'selective feature blocking' and teaches that features such as call forwarding and other redirect features may be blocked."

3. Independent Claim 1 Compared to Gallant

Independent claim 1 differs from Gallant in that in independent claim 1 a CC feature corresponding to a call from party A to party B is disabled as a result of the call having originated from party A whereas in Gallant a CC feature corresponding to a call from party A to party B is disabled based on profile information associated with party B.

As set forth in paragraphs 0009-0012 and FIGS. 3A and 3B of Gallant, Gallant discloses a situation in which party A is allowed to call party B; party B is allowed to call party C; but party A is not allowed to call party C (FIG. 3A). Gallant discloses that a problem arises when party B invokes a call forwarding feature to forward a call originating from party A to party C (FIG. 3B). The problem has occurred as a result of party B forwarding the call from party A to party C which circumvents the rule that party A is not allowed to call party C. As indicated above, the Examiner indicated that this is the problem that Gallant is trying to solve.

However, Gallant's solution is directed to party B which, in the example of FIG. 3B, circumvented the rule that party A is not allowed to call party C by forwarding the call from party A to party C. Paragraph 0009 of Gallant sheds light on the initial "situation depicted in FIG. 3A" (paragraph 0010). Paragraph 0009 of Gallant with bracketing indicating the Applicant's understanding of this paragraph:

[0009] In addition to regular outgoing calls that a user [party B] directly places, outgoing calls can also be initiated [by party B] as a side result of a feature invocation. For instance, call forwarding, call transfer, and other features, can result in an outgoing call indirectly [between parties A and C]. However, administrators may wish to apply different policies to these type of indirect calls, as opposed to direct calls. For instance, it might be ok to dial a Long Distance call [party C] directly from a business location for a particular user [party B]. But, it might not be acceptable for that same user [party B] to be able to forward calls [from party A] to Long Distance [party C], as this may lead to a fraudulent use of the phone from outside the business location.

Thus, paragraph 0009 of Gallant indicates that the source of the problem is party B forwarding a call to party C (see also, paragraph 0011, “a problem arises when Party B activates a call forwarding feature”). As such, the problem that Gallant is trying to solve is to prevent party B from forwarding a call to party C. The solution provided by Gallant prevents party B from forwarding a call from party A to party C while allowing party B to forward a call from party A to party D (with party D being a party which party A is allowed to call). Thus, Gallant’s solution is to selectively restrict the ability of party B to forward calls. Paragraph 0012 of Gallant indicates that, “Without placing undue restrictions on Party B, it is desirable to control the ability of Party A to cause calls to Party C, regardless of what routing features are invoked by Party B.” As discussed below, “without placing undue restrictions on Party B” means that party B is not to be restricted from calling party C and/or that party B is not to be restricted from routing calls from party A to party D.

Gallant’s solution is to associate profile information with party B in which the profile information indicates that party B is allowed to call party C but is not allowed to forward a call to party C. The Gallant Abstract and Summary generally describe this solution. The Gallant Abstract and Summary paragraphs 0013-0014 with bracketing indicating the Applicant’s understanding of this disclosure:

In the context of a communications system, means are disclosed for ensuring that invocation [by party B] of redirect features, such as call forwarding, do not circumvent call blocking settings [party B forwarding call from party A to party C]. User profile information associated with a party [party B] controls the invocation of features for the party [party B] and controls the screening of redirect contacts resulting from feature invocation. The behavior of feature-associated contact screening for the party [party B] is configurable independently of the originating calling permissions of the party [party B].

* * *

[0013] The need for separately controlling the handling of feature-generated contacts for a user [party B] independently of the outbound calling permissions of the user [party B] is addressed by the present invention. As is described in greater detail herein, feature-generated contacts may arise from processing of the destination user's profile [party B] in response to a session request or inbound call [from party A]. More often than not, a contact generated by a feature, such as a routing feature, will be different information than is known by, or provided by, the requesting party [party A].

[0014] In one aspect of the present invention, the screening control of-feature-associated contacts [of party B] is configurable apart from outbound calling permissions [of party B] in a comprehensive approach that may be uniformly applied across an entire system. The present invention also provides for this configurability on a per-user or per-profile basis.

Accordingly, Gallant associates profile information with a party in which the profile information selectively controls the ability of the party to invoke CC features such as call forwarding upon receiving a call from an originating party. For example, profile information is associated with party B in which the profile information indicates that party B is not allowed to forward a call from party A to party C and that party B is allowed to forward a call from party A to party D. Thus, the ability of party B to invoke the call forwarding feature is selectively blocked. This understanding is in accordance with the Examiner's indication in the Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review "that Gallant teaches 'selective feature blocking' and teaches that features such as call forwarding and other redirect features may be blocked." As indicated, a "feature" is call forwarding and 'selective feature blocking' is when party B is selectively blocked from invoking call forwarding (i.e., party B is not allowed to invoke call forwarding to party C but is allowed to invoke call forwarding to party D meaning that the call forwarding is selectively blocked depending on where the call is to be forwarded). As described, Gallant provides this "'selective feature blocking'" by associating profile information with a destination party (i.e., party B). In contrast, as indicated above, independent claim 1 disables call forwarding associated with a call upon determining the call as originating from party A regardless of who is the destination party or what call forwarding abilities are associated with the destination party.

As noted above, the Examiner noted the Gallant Abstract as stating “means are disclosed for ensuring that invocation of redirect features, such as call forwarding, do not circumvent call blocking settings”. As described, the “means” disclosed by Gallant include profile information associated with a destination party in which the profile information selectively controls the ability of the destination party to ensure “that invocation of redirect features, such as call forwarding, do not circumvent call blocking settings”.

The Examiner cited paragraphs 0058, 0089-0092, 0096-0097, 0108, and FIGS. 6-8 of Gallant and the User Profile Table and the Screening Table in FIG. 6 as being relevant to independent claim 1. This disclosure is generally in accordance with the Gallant Abstract and Summary as described above. The Examiner cited paragraphs 0070-0077 of Gallant as being relevant to independent claim 1. This disclosure is not relevant to preventing a call from party A to party B from being forwarded from party B to party C thereby resulting in a call between parties A and C that is supposed to be block. In contrast, this disclosure discloses that a call from party A to party B is to be forwarded to party C if party B is busy and, thus, is applicable to a scenario in which a call between parties A and C is not to be blocked.

Accordingly, Gallant does not teach or suggest disabling a CC feature corresponding to a call from party A upon determining the call to have originated from party A. As such, Gallant does not teach or suggest disabling a CC feature corresponding to a call from party A to party B upon determining the call to have originated from party A as set forth in independent claim 1. Thus, independent claim 1 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gallant. Claims 2-11 depend from independent claim 1 and include the limitations of therein. As a result, claims 1-11 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gallant.

4. Independent Claim 12 Compared to Gallant

Independent claim 12 recites a method for restricting calls originating from a facility. The method includes disabling a CC feature(s) corresponding to a call upon determining the call as originating from a facility resident phone (i.e., party A). Accordingly, for the reasons described above, independent claim 12 differs from Gallant in that in independent claim 12 a CC feature corresponding to a call from party A to party B is disabled as a result of the call having originated from party A whereas in Gallant a CC feature corresponding to a call from party A to party B is disabled based on profile information associated with party B. Thus, independent claim 12 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gallant. Claims 13-22 depend from independent claim 12 and include the limitations of therein. As a result, claims 12-22 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gallant.

5. Independent Claim 23 Compared to Gallant

Independent claim 23 recites a system for restricting calls originating from a facility. The system includes an originating CO which sends a 1st control signal to a destination CO when a call is presented from a facility resident phone (i.e., party A). The 1st control signal, via a SS7 protocol, disables a CC feature (at least one of three-way calling and call forwarding) corresponding to the call for the duration of the call. A facility resident call processor generates a 2nd control signal in response to the origination of the call, and the 1st control signal is sent from the originating CO in response to the 2nd control signal. Accordingly, for the reasons described above, independent claim 23 differs from Gallant in that in independent claim 23 a CC feature corresponding to a call from a facility resident phone is disabled by a 1st control signal which is sent from an originating CO to a destination CO in response to a 2nd control signal generated by a facility resident processor in response to the origination of the call; whereas in Gallant a CC feature corresponding to a call from party A

to party B is disabled based on profile information associated with party B. Thus, independent claim 23 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gallant.

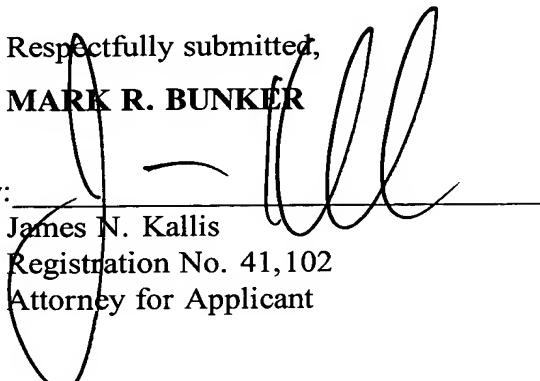
6. Independent Claim 24 Compared to Gallant

Independent claim 24 recites a system for restricting phone calls originating from a facility. The system includes an originating CO which sends a 1st control signal to a destination CO when a call is presented from a facility resident phone (i.e., party A). The 1st control signal, via a SS7 protocol, disables a CC feature (at least one of three-way calling and call forwarding) corresponding to the call for the duration of the call. The originating CO includes a look up table (LUT) containing a database of phone numbers corresponding to the phone numbers of the facility resident phone. The originating CO sends the 1st control signal in response to a match between the phone numbers in the database and a received call having a phone number corresponding to the facility resident phone. Accordingly, for the reasons described above, independent claim 24 differs from Gallant in that in independent claim 24 a CC feature corresponding to a call from a facility resident phone is disabled by a 1st control signal which is sent from an originating CO to a destination CO in response to a match between one of a facility resident phone number in a LUT database and the phone number of the facility resident phone from which the call originated; whereas in Gallant a CC feature corresponding to a call from party A to party B is disabled based on profile information associated with party B. Thus, independent claim 24 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gallant.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Board rules that claims 1-24 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gallant.

Respectfully submitted,
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Enclosure - Appendices (pages 1-8)



VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A system for restricting telephone calls that originate from a facility, the system comprising:

at least one facility resident telephone configured to originate and present a call signal;

a switching office; and

a destination telephone, wherein the at least one facility resident telephone, the switching office, and the destination telephone are electrically serially coupled such that a call signal originating at the at least one facility resident telephone is routed to the destination telephone via the switching office, and wherein the switching office disables at least one custom calling feature corresponding to the call signal upon determining the call signal as originating from the at least one facility resident telephone.

2. The system of claim 1 wherein the at least one custom calling feature is three way calling.

3. The system of claim 1 wherein the at least one custom calling feature is call forwarding.

4. The system of claim 1 wherein the at least one custom calling feature is disabled only for the duration of the call signal.

5. The system of claim 1 wherein the at least one custom calling feature is disabled via a telephony protocol.

6. The system of claim 5 wherein the telephony protocol is Signal System 7 (SS7) telephony protocol.

7. The system of claim 1 wherein the at least one custom calling feature is disabled in response to a first control signal that is generated upon determining the call signal as originating from the at least one facility resident telephone.

8. The system of claim 7 further comprising an end office that is electrically serially coupled between the switching office and the destination telephone, wherein switching office generates the first control signal and presents the first control signal to the end office, and the end office disables the at least one custom calling feature.

9. The system of claim 8 further comprising a facility call processor electrically serially coupled between the at least one facility resident telephone and the switching office, wherein the facility call processor generates a second control signal in response to the origination of the call signal, and the first control signal is sent from the switching office in response to the second control signal.

10. The system of claim 1 wherein the switching office includes a look up table (LUT) containing a database of telephone numbers that correspond to the telephone numbers of the at least one facility resident telephone, and the at least one custom calling feature is disabled in response to a match between the telephone numbers in the database and a received telephone call having a telephone number that corresponds to the at least one facility resident telephone.

11. The system of claim 1 wherein the facility is at least one of a jail, a prison, a drug rehabilitation center, and a mental hospital, and the facility resident is at least one of a inmate, a prisoner, and a patient.

12. A method for restricting telephone calls that originate from a facility, the method comprising:

routing a call signal from at least one facility resident telephone configured to originate and present the call signal through a switching office to a destination telephone, wherein the at least one facility resident telephone, the switching office, and the destination telephone are electrically serially coupled; and

disabling at least one custom calling feature corresponding to the call signal upon determining the call signal as originating from the at least one facility resident telephone.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the at least one custom calling feature is three way calling.

14. The method of claim 12 wherein the at least one custom calling feature is call forwarding.

15. The method of claim 12 wherein the at least one custom calling feature is disabled only for the duration of the call signal.

16. The method of claim 12 wherein the at least one custom calling feature is disabled via a telephony protocol.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the telephony protocol is Signal System 7 (SS7) telephony protocol.

18. The method of claim 12 wherein the at least one custom calling feature is disabled in response to a first control signal that is generated upon determining the call signal as originating from the at least one facility resident telephone.

19. The method of claim 18 further comprising electrically serially coupling an end office between the switching office and the destination telephone, wherein switching office generates the first control signal and presents the first control signal to the end office, and the end office disables the at least one custom calling feature.

20. The method of claim 19 further comprising electrically serially coupling a facility call processor between the at least one facility resident telephone and the switching office, wherein the facility call processor generates a second control signal in response to the origination of the call signal, and the first control signal is sent from the switching office in response to the second control signal.

21. The method of claim 12 wherein the switching office includes a look up table (LUT) containing a database of telephone numbers that correspond to the telephone numbers of the at least one facility resident telephone, and the first control signal is sent from the originating central office in response to a match between the telephone numbers in the database and a received telephone call having a telephone number that corresponds to the at least one facility resident telephone.

22. The method of claim 12 wherein the facility is at least one of a jail, a prison, a drug rehabilitation center, and a mental hospital, and the facility resident is at least one of a inmate, a prisoner, and a patient.

23. A system for restricting telephone calls that originate from a facility, the system comprising:

at least one facility resident telephone configured to originate and present a call signal;

a facility resident call processor;

an originating central office;

a destination central office; and

a destination telephone, wherein the at least one facility resident telephone, the call processor, the originating central office, the destination office, and the destination telephone are electrically serially coupled such that the call signal that originates at the facility resident telephone is routed to the destination telephone, and a first control signal is sent from the originating central office to the destination central office when the call signal is presented, and wherein the first control signal disables at least one custom calling feature corresponding to the call signal, the at least one custom calling feature is at least one of three way calling and call forwarding, the at least one custom calling feature is disabled only for the duration of the call signal, the at least one custom calling feature is disabled via a Signal System 7 (SS7) telephony protocol, the facility resident call processor generates a second control signal in response to the origination of the call signal, and the first control signal is sent from the originating central office in response to the second control signal.

24. A system for restricting telephone calls that originate from a facility, the system comprising:

at least one facility resident telephone configured to originate and present a call signal;

a facility resident call processor;

an originating central office;

a destination central office; and

a destination telephone, wherein the at least one facility resident telephone, the call processor, the originating central office, the destination office, and the destination telephone are electrically serially coupled such that the call signal that originates at the facility resident telephone is routed to the destination telephone, and a first control signal is sent from the originating central office to the destination central office when the call signal is presented, and wherein the first control signal disables at least one custom calling feature corresponding to the call signal, the at least one custom calling feature is at least one of three way calling and

call forwarding, the at least one custom calling feature is disabled only for the duration of the call signal, the at least one custom calling feature is disabled via a Signal System 7 (SS7) telephony protocol, the originating central office includes a look up table (LUT) containing a database of telephone numbers that correspond to the telephone numbers of the at least one facility resident telephone, and the first control signal is sent from the originating central office in response to a match between the telephone numbers in the database and a received telephone call having a telephone number that corresponds to the at least one facility resident telephone.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

NONE.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

NONE.